## WASHINGTON

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET

Mr. Washburne Appointed Minister to France.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of

George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL RAWLINS SECRETARY OF WAR

The Ex-Rebel General Longstreet Appointed Surveyor of Customs in New Orleans.

Formal Reception of the Diplomatic Corps by the President.

BINCKLEY ON HIS MUSCLE.

He Assaults Commissioners Rollins and Harland.

Discussion on the Public Credit Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1869. Excitement Over Cabinet Matters Abating— New England Jubilant Over the New Ap-pointments—Western Politicians Deeply

ubsided. The agony as it has been called is over tewart and the act of 1789 are forgotten, and the icians have settled down to a feeling of more o less satisfaction with the complexion of the Cabinet. The New England men are in ecstasies. The West-ern men are chagrined. California is altogether ern men are chagrined. California is altogether disappointed, and swears roundly against the especial fayor extended to pure and undeflied Yankeedom. Oh the whole, however, the selection for the Treasury is acceptable, and so are the others for State and War Departments. Everybody is just now trying to recollect the record of Hamilton Fish as Senator of the United States, and there is a very prevalent impression that his appointment is one that will give very general satisfaction to the country. General Rawlins is looked upon as a temporary appointment because of the General's enterplied overlook the claims of his tried and iends. Boutwell is accorded all the merit the Treasury by a strict effort to weed out corruption and incompetency. The minor nomination ment into the Senate to-day were, in the matter of the New Orieans appointments, unsatisfactory to the Louisiana delegation in Congress. Casey, for Collector of Customs, was objected to on the singular score of being a carpet bagger, which is but another flustration of the mote and the beam principle of criticism. Republicans of the conservative stripe were unanimous in their approval of Longstreet's propulation but the extrametra were discontinuous. ment for his treason or be ever loyal to the flag.

Appointments by the President.
President to-day transmitted the following

George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Hamilton Fish, of New York, to be Secretary of

General John A. Rawtins, of Illinois, to be Sccre-

E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, to be Minister to

Frank Moore to be Assistant Secretary of the Le-

A. K. Smart to be Marshal for the District of Co C. A. Newcomb to be Marshal for the district of

James Longstreet to be Surveyor of Customs for

James F. Casey to be Collector of Customs at New

Sidney A. Stockdele to be Collector of Internal

Edward V. Kingsley, of New York, to be Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid. Chief Engineer James W. King to be Chief of the

Bureau of Steam Engineering. President Grant states at the bottom of this, "In place of Isnerwood,

Confirmations by the Senate. few minutes, confirmed Mr. Washburne as Minister to France, in piace of Mr. Dix, resigned; also Mr.

to France, in piace of Mr. Dix, resigned; also Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Rawlins for War and Fish for State.

Appointment of Foreign Embassics.

Curtin's name would have gone in to-day for the Russian mission, also Motley's for the English mission and Rubby's, editor of the Madison (Wis.)

Journal, for the Swiss mission, but for a little hitch. Some difficulty occurred and Grant determined to postpone action till to-morrow. It is believed he will send in all three of these nominations to-morrow and that they will be confirmed. Cameron, confirmation in order to get him out of the country. By this exile of McClure's principal, Cameron hopes to have Pennsylvania patronage all to himself. Horace Greeley is also mentioned to-night for the

English or Austrian mission.

Among the batch sent in to-day was Kinsley, vice Perry, secretary of legation to Madrid. This is in accordance with the recommendation of Minister Hale, who has had a hard time with the present position by Seward, contrary to the protests of Mr. Hale, and there were causes assigned for the action of the late Secretary of State not at all creditable to lis reputation. Perry's removal rejoices the New liampehire delegation. Colonel F. E. Moore, who is to go out with Washburne to France, will officiate as assistant secretary of legation. He is a clever, intelligent gentleman, and very popular among all

Crowds of Visitors at the White House.

The crowds of visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day was greater than at any day since the Presi-dent entered upon the duties of his office. There was a perfect avalanche of cards showered upon General Dent for presentation to the President. Private interviews were granted to a great many of Private interviews were granted to a great many of the callers, including among them Senators Cole, Cragin, Kellogg, Sumner, Drake, Schurz, Williams, Sgavyer, Stewart, Fowler, Governor Reed, of Flor-ida, and also many Representatives, among them Mesers, Hanks, Hawley, Paine, Darling and others. Resides the a vast number of persons were ad-mitted to the President's office before twelve o'clock, the hour of cloding the doors to visitors. The Diplomat's Corps Call Upon the Presi-

dent.
The Diplomatic Corps called on the President this afternoon at two o'clo'ck and were introduced by Secretary Washburne. Per were attired in their

Such, Mr. President, will be the aim of our most carnest and constant endeavors.

The President in response said:—

Baron Genolt and Gentlemen of the kind expression of your good wishes for my welfare and that of the nation which has chosen me as its Chief Magistrate. You may be assured that it shall be my constant endeavor to maintain those relations of peace and friendship which now exist between the United States and the countries which you respectively represent, a purpose which, I am happy to learn from you, will be fully reciprocated.

The Diplomatic Corps then withdrew.

A Delegation of Georgia Republicans Received by the President.

A delegation of the members of the Georgia Legislaure, headed by Foster Bloodgett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and accompanied by J. W. Cliff, member of Congress; Colonel Hopkins, Colonel Prince and Messrs. H. M. Turner and J. M. Simms, two of the lately expelled members of the Georgia Legislature, walted upon the President

Georgia Legislature, walted upon the President about three o'clock this afternoon to present the resolutions of the Republican State Convention held on the 5th instant, setting forth their grievances and sufferings and asking that the reconstruc-tion acts and the act of admission of June 25, 1868, he liberally compiled with. The delegation was received in the ante-room by designtion was received in the ante-room by General Dent, and after waiting a short time were presented to the President in his private office. Mr. Ricodgett addressed him upon the subject of their visit. The points presented for consideration of the President are, first, the truthfulness of their grievances and the reasons therefor; second, they point out remedies therefor; third, they earnestly and urgently, but most respectfully, ask Congress point out remedies therefor; third, they earnestly and urgently, but most respectfully, ask Congress and the President to apply the remedy. After shaking hands with the delegation individually General Grant listened to the address of Mr. Bloodgett, and upon its conclusion said he could not make any reply to what had been said at present. It was a matter he would have to think about and talk over. He wanted to see one thing very much, and that was all classes of the people protected in their was all classes of the people protected in their opinions everywhere. He desired to see the speedy establishment of law and order in the South. He and inflict it, in turn, on the d-d Yankees.

he had expected, and seemed pleased at the pros-pect of so easy a solution of the vexed question. The

Secretary Washburne Resigns His Portfolio-His Correspondence with the President. The following correspondence has taken place be ween the President of the United States and

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1869.

TO THE PRESIDENT:—
When you did me the honor to confer upon me the appointment of Secretary of State I felt constrained to state to you that my health would prevent me from holding the position for any considerable length of time. I am already admonished that a proper discharge of the duties of the office would involve more labor and responsibility than I am willing to undertake in justice to the public interest and myself. If convenient and agreeable to you I would be glad to have you name my successor at as early a moment as you deem practicable, and you will please consider this as my resignation, to take effect as soon as my successor is qualified and ready to enter

be glad to have you name my successor at as early a moment as you deem practicable, and you will please consider this as my resignation, to take effect as soon as my successor is qualified and ready to enter on the discharge of the duties of the office. I need not add here, Mr. President, how gratefully I appreciate the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me by inviting me to become one of your constitutional advisers. Had circumstances permitted it I should have been pleased to have been associated with you officially, and to have aided you, as far as in my power, in carrying out your views in the administration of the government, upon the principles of honesty, retrachiment, economy, public faith, and equal and exact justice to all.

I have the homor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Executive Mansion. I

I have the honor to ue, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. E. WASHBURNE.

ERECUTIVE MANNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March II, 1869.

Hon, E. B. WASHINGTON, D. C., March II, 1869.

Hon, E. B. WASHINGTON, D. C., March II, 1869.

DEAR SIR—Your resignation of the onlice of Secretary of State.

Dear Size—Your resignation of the onlice of Secretary of State, with reasons for the same, is received. In accepting it I do so with regret that your heatth will not permit you to condinue in the office or some Cablinet position. Our personal relations have been such from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present day, and your support of me individually and in the army was such that no idea presented itself stronger to my mind on the drst news of my election to the Presidency than that I should continue to have your advice and assistance. In parting with you, therefore, I do it with assurance of continued confidence in your ability, zeal and friendship, and with the hope that you may soon be relieved from the physical disabilities under which you have labored for the last few years.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

General Huriburt and a party of about forty citt. zeus of Illinois assembled at Wiliard's Hotel this evening and adopted a set of brief resolutions, con-gratulating Mr. E. B. Washburne on his elevagratulating Mr. E. B. Washburne on his eleva-tion to the high office for which President their confidence in his ability to represent with honor to his State and to himself the interests of the country. Mr. Washburne thanked them for the honor paid him and alluded to the fact that linnois had already paid him distinguished notice, but that he had only done his duty to his State and to his country. The administration, he believed, would be conducted on the principles laid down by General Grant and all its varied interests properly at-tended to. The delegation spent some time in social converse and then withdrew.

Secretary Fish's Status in the Republican Party.

Both of the New York republican factions are

Both of the New York republican factions are claiming a victory in Fish's appointment. The Weedites declare Fish is the very man they wanted, while the Fentonites assert that he was their own special choice and recommendation. The truth of it, perhaps, is that Fish is independent of both the war-ring factions and intends to hold himself aloof enthrely from their strife. Secretary Borie.

No changes have been made in the Navy Department by Secretary Boric. He was engaged a great portion of the day with Admiral Porter in acquainting himself with the duties pertaining to the depart-ment and the necessary changes to be made.

The Interior Department. Sec retary Cox received a large number of visitors at the Interior Department this morning. Attorney General Hour,

The statement about a Massachusetts delegation waiting on Judge Hoar to request him to resign and leave Massachusetts to be represented in the Cabinet by Boutwell, so as to avoid an outburst of jealous feeting from the politicians of other States, is not correct. No delegation has waited on the Judge, and he intends to hold the office to the official end of

his term; at least so his intimate friends declare.

Major General Schofield.

A report prevails that Major General Schofield will be assigned to the command of the Facilic coast,

Spirited Contest for the New York Spolls, Now that the question of New York's representative in the Cabinet is settled, the Senators and Repre to the minor patronage, if the word "minor" can be used in alluding to such positions as Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer and Postmaster. For the first position there is quite a contest since Rawlins' confirmation for the War Office. Rawlins was the firmation for the War Office. Rawlins was the strongest man for the post forty-eight hours ago, but now it is difficult to tell who will win. One party has it that Granneli will be sent in to-morrow; another says W. E. Darling is the man; another that Chauncey Depew will be surely appointed by Grant, while others claim that Stewart has arranged to have his particular friend Hilton presented with the big plaim. In opposition to the last name it is worth while to state there is a rumor here that Grant repased this morning to give the collectorship to Judge Hilton. For Surveyor John Cochrane, Ben Field and several other names are mentioned. It is said that Grantifias half irronised to give the position to

General Cochrane. Colonel Frank E. Howe, Addi son H. Lafin and Burt Van Horn are being pressed for the position of Naval Officer. It is conceded that the New York Senators will be allowed to name men for all the New York city appo and that the other local appointments will be granted to the New York Representatives. This ar-rangement is in accordance with an agreement like that entered into by the Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives, to with—That the Senators shall

New York districts being democratic the Senators came in for the ilon's share of the spoils. Fenton seems to have the upper hand in the matter.

The Overland Malls.

The Post Office Department has received information that connection between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads was resumed on Tuesday, after four weeks' suspension, and that twenty tons of mail matter, which had accumulated on the way, has been forwarded to the Pacific coast. A telegram from Ogden, Utah, states that ten tons of California mail had accumulated at the end of the track, and mail had accumulated at the end of the track, and the contractors had made arrangements to take it to the end of the Central Pacific road. The route agents were directed to continue in charge of the mail,

Wants a Word with Ex-Commissioner Rol-lins, Who Takes to His Heels, Encounters

Revenue Bureau here have for a long time past—in-deed, since the time of the memorable New York existed between Mr. Rollins and Mr. Binckley, although the latter continued to hold his officia position, which was owing entirely to the fact that he could not be ousted so long as President Johnson advent of General Grant Commissioner Rollins saw there was an opportunity to get rid of Binckley, and the highly caustic içiter to the President, which has Binckley started from flome this morning before breakfast with the deliberate intention of enhis clerks and messengers, and then and there in-nicting upon him personal chastisement. Near the ex-Commissioner and at once proceeded towards him. It was evident that Mr. Rollins had also remarked Binckley's hostile advance and had resolved

"Now then, sir, a word with you Mr. Rollins, if you

wished for word took to his heels, it is said, and made excellent time for his quarters, which are in the Internal Revenue Building. Binck-ley kept up the chase for a short distance, but suddenly realizing that he was not fignring before the public in a very dignified manner, he drew up, returned, picked up his cloak and took his way homeward in no very agreeable frame of mind, resolved to fortify the inner man with him Binckiey's belligerent propensities were fully aroused, and he explaimed, "I have just chased your

Scarcely a blow was exchanged after fore the men were separated by some clerks of the Revenue Department, and a policeman arrived on the spot at the same time.

"Here, Mr. Policeman, take charge of this man; way, while Binckley moved in an opposite course

he had assaulted two men and desired to enter into his own recognizance to appear in case he should be wanted. Justice Walter required him to furnish ball in the sum of \$300, and Binckley went home with a good appetite for breakfast.

Removal of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The removal of the Internal Revenue Bureau from Riggs & Plant's building, corner of Fifteenth and G nent was commenced this afternoon, but it will probably be a week or ten days before the entire clerica force is in the new quarters,
Visitors at the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Commissioner Delano is completely overrun with visitors this morning. It is almost impossible to reach him for the mass of visitors in his office.

Chief Clerk of the Navy Department. Mr. Holmes E. Offley to-day has been formally ap-pointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department.

Bo-ton, \$396,155; New York, \$3,243,866; Philadelphia, \$142,020; Baitimore, \$143,231; New Orleans February 22 to 27th, \$06,058. Total, \$3,991,330. Busy Times with Congressmen. Many Senators and Representatives desire a state-

nent to be made that owing to the constant require ments, day and night, of public business they are utterly unable to reply to the very large number of letters received by them within the last twelve days.

The Washington Post Office.

Among the applicants for Postmaster of Washington city is Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, a prominent advocate of female suffrage, and a petition is circu-The recent Appropriation bill necessitates the dis-charge from the Patent Office of twenty-one clerks of

the second class and fourteen of the first class. While the reduction is being made the business of the while the reduction is being made the business of the office is steadily increasing, the month of February showing a larger business than any preceding month since the office was organized.

The Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court to-day was engaged in hearing arguments in the following

No. 106-Farmon, Green & Co. vs. Nichol Clarke and the Collector of Taxes of Davidson county, Tesm. Argument concluded.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1869. Various petitions, memorials, &c., were presented and referred. Among them are the following:—
By Mr. Sumer, (rep.) of Mass.—Of citizens of Texas, against the organization of that State under the constitution recently formed. Referred to the Judiciary Compiliars.

Judiciary Committee. Various bills were reported back from the com-

mittee. Among them are the following:-

RELIEF OF KANSAS SETTLERS.

By Mr. Ross, (rep.) of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs—For the relief of settlers on Indian lands in Kansas.

REGRESS, (rep.) of lowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs—A bill for the reorganization of the navy, with amendments. Ordered to be printed. It provides for the creation of a board of naval survey, to consist of three officers, not below the grade of rear admiral, who shall have general supervision of all matters relating to the construction and equipment of vessels, the management of navy yards, &c., and make recommendations in regard thereto to the Secretary of the Navy. No promotion shall be made to the grade of licutenant commander on the active list until the num-

By Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas—For the improvement of the Kansas river and for the relief of actual settlers on Indian lands in Kansas.

By Mr. Cornerr, (rep.) of Gregon—To establish a department of Indian affairs. Reierred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

nication between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Perry, (rep.) of Conn.—To enforce the fourteenth article of the amendments to the constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RELIEF OF A. B. SHEPHERD.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of Iowa, the House joint resolution to supply an omission in the enrolment of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill by inserting nn item of \$1,200 for A. B. Shepherd, amount of a check for Indian supplies, which check was lost by him, was taken up and passed.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

On motion the President was requested to inform the Senate whether the government of Venezuela had paid the first instalment due to American citizens by sward of the mixed commission.

The Fublic Credit and relating to contracts for the payment of coin.

Mr. Schinker moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section, which legalizes contracts to be hereafter made specifically paid in coin. He said he had been in favor of the principle of the section, and had voted for it at the last session, but that since the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the question he had been led serfously to doubt the policy of passing it now. According to that decision contracts in gold were legal; what more was required—another decision? No. An act of Congress? He saw no reason why Congress should intervene in order to give any additional sanction to contracts in gold. On the contrary, he saw difficulties in the way. It was an embarrassing question which had not been opened under the decision of the Supreme Court on the Bupreme Court on the Bupreme Court. The point decided was simply that a contract payable in coin made before the passage of the Legal Tender act could be enforced. He was in favor of striking out the section on account of its effect on business in California.

Mr. Cole was in favor of striking out the section on account of its effect on business in California.

California.

Mr. Howard was opposed to the section, because he thought it an encroachment on the rights of the States, the question of private contracts being within the exclusive control of the State Legislatures. If the section were to be retained he would move an amendment to it providing that such contracts should be in writing.

Missage From the President—executive session. During the discussion one of the President's secretaries. General Porter, appeared and delivered a message in writing, and immediately afterwards (at ten minutes past one) the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wilson, went into executive session.

Consideration of the Public Chedit fill re-

States legalizing coin contracts, and stated that it was in conflict with all the decisions on that subject made by the Supreme Couris of the various States. Congress had it in its power to remedy that disastrous decision, and it should do so.

Finally the question was taken on Mr. Stewart's amendment, and it was rejected.

The question recurred on Mr. Summer's amendment to strike out the second section and resulted—yeas 27, nays 14—as follows:—

So the section was struck out.

Mr. TRURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to amend the first section by providing that it shall not apply to the five-twenty bonds. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 30, as follows:—

YEAR—Messra. Bayard. Boreman, Casserly, Cole, Morton-Obston. Pratt, Ross., Sprague, Stockton, Thurman and Vick-Nats—Messra. Abbott, Anthony, Brownlow, Carpenier, Conkline, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Ferry, Gilbert, Conkline, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Fenton, Ferry, Gilbert, Grimes, Hamile, Harris, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill, Nye, Patterson, Ramsey, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Sumer, Tipton, Trumbull, Waner and Wilkiams—30.

Mr. Morton moved to amend the first section, by striking out after the word "law" the words "authorizing the issue of any such obligation," so that it will read "and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law has expressly provided that the sum may be paid in lawful money," &c.

He explained his amendment by showing that it was not in every case that the law authorizing the issue of bonds provided for the manner in which they were to be paid. That provision was sometimes made in the law, and therefore this section should be made general in its effect.

Mr. Morritt, (rep.) of Vt., opposed the amendment, and said the Senator from Indiana was going as far in his doctrines as Mr. Pendleton, who had attained such notoriety on that question.

Mr. Morrors retorted that the Senator from Vermont either did not know Mr. Pendleton, who had attained such notoriety on that question.

Mr. Morrors retorted that the Senator from Vermont either did not know Mr. Pendleton, would have returned to specie payments they could not be paid in gold, and if they fell due before the resumption of specie payments they could not be paid in gold. After forther discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas 14, Rays 32.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at four o'clock, adjourned until Monday next.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE FEVER SHIP.

In the columns of yesterday's HERALD an extended life witnessed on board the emigrant ship James Foster, Jr., during her voyage from Liverpool to this port. A moiety, however, was not disclosed, as may be gathered from facts elicited during an investiga-tion which was commenced before Justice Taylor at cers of the ship, commencing shortly after the vesses weighed anchor and kept up during almost the en

as third mate on December 14, and that the ship in the Mersey until the 19th of that month. satior, giving his position to a man named Murphy.
Bryan states that the captain, beatswain and carpenter would, on the slightest provocation, seize a belaying pin, hammer, or any other heavy weapon. mate would abuse them in the most shocking language. If a sailor appeared on deck wearing a jacket—no matter how intensely cold the weather—the garment would be instantly torn from his shoulders. During the early part of the voyage the captain was seldom seen on deck, the chief mate having coutrol of the ship. On Christmas night the latter was druak and treated the men in a most barbarous manner. A few days before landing the ship fell short of provisions, so that the allowance of water during twenty-four hours for each person was only one pint, while the main subsistence was sait meat, which occasioned the most agonizing thirst. A young man named George Grant volunteered to go aft and request a little more water, but was met by the boatswain, who kicked and beat him in such a manner that he was unable to go on deck for four days afterwards. Murphy, who was acting mate during the time Grant was below, missed him, and on learning where he was went forward and dragged him naked from his bunk to the deck, keeping him there until the men had done pumping. Shortly after this a rude hospital was improvised, and the unfortunate men when totally disabled by savage treatment, were untimately allowed to crawl in there and die. Before Grant died the carpenter came to where he was lying and, catching him by the hair kicked him in the temple and struck him in the face, after which Grant never spoke and died in a few hours and was buried next day. This, Bryan states, was a fair sample of the deaths occurring on board, with the exception of four caused by sheer weakness. The want of water was so seriously felt among the men that they frequently had to use brine, mixed with fresh water, in making coffee. Bryan avowed his readiness to testify that the captain swore, in presence of the crew and passengers, that he would not let one of the crew live to see a doctor. When one of the crew live to see a doctor. When one of the row named Walsh was sick he was taken out of the bospitalj and scrubbed with lee water, from the effects of

good health.

William McKenna, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I am a native of Manchester, England, of the age, of eighteen years; I engaged on board the James Foster, Jr., of New York, about the 12th of December last, and sailed from Liverpool on the 10th; the captain's name was Armstrong; the first mate's name was Armstrong, a brother of the captain; after we got out of the channel the boatswain struck me with a belaying pin; he knocked me down and kicked me, blacked both my eyes so that I could scarcely see, and compelled me to work, it was his watch on deck and my work was going on he would beat me and kick me, and even when lying on the deck he would kick me and beat me with belaying pins, and the carpenter struck me with a belaying pin and/cut my lip; Captain Armstrong and the first mate both witnessed it and told them to do it; I know of no reason for it, as I obeyed all their commands and did my duty as well as I was able; the first mate caught me by the haar of the head and dashed me to the deck; one of the hands was killed a night or two ago by one of the hands was killed a night or two ago by one of the hands was killed a night or two ago by one of the hands was killed a night or two ago by one of the hands was, as I was unable to get out of my bunk through injuries; we tried to get the captain to hear our complaints, but he would not listen to us; he told us to go away, saying "fo to work you sons of —, or if you don't, die." My plincipal hurts were given by the boatswain; the doctor came to see us and we asked him to allow as something to warm us, but he would not do anything for us, and told us we were well enough off, saying for us, and told us we were well enough off, saying for us, and told us we were well enough off, saying for us, one of —, die." There were twenty two died in all—passengers and seamen—and of the seamen who died the doctor would say, "Dop't spend time over them in prayers, but throw them overboard."

In the face of the above testimony the remark of one of the Commissioners of Emigration, made yes.

spend time over them in prayers, but throw them overboard."

In the face of the above testimony the remark of one of the Commissioners of Emigration, made yesterday, that he wanted no more testimony from passengers, he had aiready "enough to hang a hundred men," appears barely extrawagant. The following will show the fearful mortainty on board the "fever ship:"—

Arthur O'Connor, Ireland: George Grant, Ireland: William Mills, Ireland: Hugh McCole, Ireland: Husion, England; William Waish, England; Robert Woodward, Virginia; —— Perchman, Pennsylvania. In Hospital at Quarkanins.

John Cooney, T. H. Byan, William Godfey, James Mooney, James Wilson, James Whity, W. McHern, Joseph Enner, Thomas Turelt, James Johnson, William Thomb, John Southard (dying, John Short, Thomas Pilson (dying), Charles Ohiser, Alfed Robinson.

READING THE DEATH WARRANTS OF TWITCHELL AND EATON.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 11.)
Yesierday afternoon Sheriff Lyle, with his deputy, Thomas S. Smith, visited George S. Twichell, Jr., in his cell in the county prison to read the death warrant just issued, fixing the day for the execution of the sentence on the 8th of April The two officers named, together with Rev. George H. Bringhurst and several officers of the prison, entered the cell of Twitchell and made known to him the object of their visit. To this Twitchell replied, "i do not biame you for discharging your duties as an officer of the law, but feel that God with give me strength to hear the titlings with submission." The warrant was then read to him with feeling and solemnity by Deputy Sheriff Smith.

ings with anomission. The warrant was then read to him with feeling and solemnity by Deputy Sheriff Smith.

During the reading, the prisoner at intervals gave vent to his feelings by pleading to the Almignity for strength of faith. At the conclusion of the reading he said:—"The Lord's will must be done," and, taking the hand of Mr. Bringhurst, said:—"Pray for me that God will give me submission." Mr. Bringhurst then offered prayer, and this was followed by an earnest prayer from the prisoner, to which all those in the cell responded with a heartfelt "amen." The interview issued about a quarter of an hour, the scene being most solemn and affecting throughout, the Sheriff in particular being deeply moved and solicitous to discharge his painful duty as humanely as it was possible to do it.

Sheriff Lyle read the death warrant of Gerald Eaton to the condemned yesterday afternoon. When the Sheriff energy the said of the warrant, and continued to stand while the Sheriff was performing the unpleasant duty. At the close Eaton appeared to be in no manner affected, and conversed upon ordinary topics. Since the conviction he has been attended by the Rev. Mr. McIlvain, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has now, we learn, expressed a desire to be attended by a Catholic Church.

## WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Waliams College, quietly and serencly nestled among the Berkshire hills of old Massachusetts, is like a pebble dropped in mid-ocean—the comparison is more sagely sophomore than original, but pertinent to our purpose—and the broadly circling waves of its influence are known and feit to the farthest shores of civilization, and, it may be added, parbarism, for more missioneries on forth from barism, for more missionaries go forth fi this college than any other institution learning in this country. The missionaries are well enough in their way, or perhaps out of the way, but heathen, whom it is so difficult and expensive convert to Christianity; are those who like mon and houses and lands and professional repute a political preferment and all that; are those in she and grand and exciting scrub race for place and power. Amid all the excitements, however, of busy life the old college days are not forgotten and diver-

1. "The President of the United States."

2. "Our Alma Mater and its Honored Head," Responded to by President Hopkins.

3. "The Facuity of the College—Their learning and fidelity will maintain the historic reputation of our Alma Mater." Responded to by Professor Carter.

4. "The sons of Williams who served in defence of the national flag during the recent rebellion. We gratefully revere the memory of those who fell in the sacred struggle, and will ever honor those who survive." Responded to by Colonel C. F. Dwight.

6. "The Poet Laurente of our alma mater. The world honors his genius, but Williams claums him as her son." Responded to by Williams claums him as her son." Responded to by Williams claums him as the bar have illustrated our jurisprudence. The former have ever maintained the purity of the emilie, while the latter have been equally true to the great principles of justice, the rights of the State and of the individual man." Responded to by E. C. Benedict.

Prime.
President Hopkins began his speech with language, as he said, with which they were a lar. He spoke of the first formation of an association in Williams College nearly in ago and contrasted that meeting with the From this he entered upon a minuter history college than that given by the previous age account full of most pleasing details, and

Garfield, Hon. David Washburn, of Massachus partment; Governor Washburn, of Massachus partment; Governor Washburn, of Massachus partment, and others.

Professor Carter made a magnificent speech. His enlogisms passed upon that par noble pratrum, enlosted thopkins and Professor Albert Howe, elicited deafening plaudits, in which even the ladies elicited deafening plaudits, in which even the ladies

elicited dealening plaulits, in which even the ladies induiged.

Colonel Dwight's response was a delightful gem of post prandial oratory. He expected to respond to a toast to Colonel Williams, founder of the college, of whom he is a descendant, but proved himself equal to the emergency of an impromptu speech touching the brave sons of Williams and their gallanty in the late war.

Mr. Bryant's speech was in his happiest vein, a prose poem in fact, or high of his college life experiences, made respletation with the goiden glow of most bewitching oratory.

Thus ran on the speeches. Every one was a schelarly effort and up to the occasion. Delightfully enlivening music by a band which was present and interpolations of old college songs filled up the intersitoes. And then came volunteer speeches and toasts, protracting the agreeable festivities the a late boot.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

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There was a meeting last night of the polytechnico branch of the American Institute as room No. 24 Cooper Institute, the President, Mr. Tiliman, presiding. The attendance was large. The evening was taken up with remarks by the members on various scientific items read by the President.

The first item of interest was the substitution of zirconium for lime and magnesia in what is called the Drummond light. Dr. Feuchwanger remarked that zirconium was far preferable to magnesia. The only obstacle to its general use is its scarcity. Dr. Vanderwater said that it has much more luminosity than pure lime and greater active power than magnesia. The advantage of magnesia ever lime is its greater few hours. Dr. Feuchwangee said that in France the zirconium light has been introduced for the lighting up of a whole street. Mr. Stetson explained the manner in which the light is produced. It is the result of introducing some substance in the fiame of the oxo-hydrogen blow pipe, the greater the resistence to the heat the brighter the light resulting.

Aluminum bronzee was the subject of the next item read. It was to the effect that circular saws have been made of it, which can be made very much thinner than those of-steel, and can be run at a velocity of 2,500 revolutions per second. The tensite strength of this bronze is very high.

The President next read an item about the decoronizing carbolic acid, which has been successfully accomplished by Dr. Harris, of the Health Board. Two parts byweight of gum camphor are mixed with one part of crystallized carbolic acid. After this compound has been well rubbed together it is mixed with whiting, and in that form is said to be a valuable disinfectant and a good protection to fure in summer.